





The Legislature has chosen a Senator. During the storm Oliver went down, Grover succumbed, Beaver was stranded, and Bayne was wrecked, but John I. Mitchell, of Tioga, serenely sailed above the discordant waters, and yesterday was safely brought to port.

The result is conceded to be a victory of the people against the Cameron dynasty. Cameron does not suffer an overwhelming defeat, it is true, and the present disposition of the victors is to heal the wounds the protracted struggle has caused, yet it is nevertheless a decided victory in favor of the people. The Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania have accomplished what the Independent Republicans of the Nation did at Chicago. They successfully resisted the nomination of a ring candidate, and although they did not succeed in putting up the first man of their choice, they maintained their ground and proved their ability to firmly withstand the encroachments of the machine.

We trust the lesson thus imparted will be heeded. The people of Pennsylvania have grown restive under the hand of Cameron, and will not obey the dictates of the old man's son any longer. They have tried their powers of resistance and they have unexpectedly found that they are not bound hand and foot. If the man presented by the ring don't suit them they give evidence of that fact by a vigorous and effective "kick."

The Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania have demanded and will demand that the people shall have the privilege of choosing the men who are to serve them, and they will see to it hereafter that these privileges are fully accorded them.

AN EXPERT OPINION OF PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

We are sorry to see the New York Herald, which has taken so much interest in Pennsylvania politics, express so great an ignorance of our leading men. John I. Mitchell it doesn't know, and it professes to believe that "Independent Republicanism" in this State is a "humbug." The Herald is a good paper as far as reporting the condition of the weather is concerned, as any one can believe who carefully reads its elaborate editorials on the subject, but as a political journal we must say that its comprehension of National measures is somewhat circumscribed. It has heard of John Kelly; it used to know Bro. Tweed, and is well acquainted with the different ward politicians of the town; it has able editors on the street sweeping departments; can talk fluently of the beautiful snow, and give descriptions of matters of local interest, but when it comes to mixing in with the politics of another State it is generally not to be depended upon. We hope the Herald will reform. We believe it means well, but if it would send an editor or so to Philadelphia and take lessons from some of the able journalists there, it would find that the increased knowledge gained would more than justify the outlay of time and material.

AN INFLUENTIAL REFORMER IN PROSPECTION.

Now that the Legislature of Arkansas has set aside the word is not pronounced Arkansaw but Arkansaw, would it not be well for Texas Legislators to reform the pronunciation of the name of their State and call it Tex-aw, and will not the law makers of the broad and fertile State of Kansas move also in this matter and see to it that residents there are instructed to pronounce it Kan-saw. We think the reformed method would be more in accordance with the cultch prevalent in the refined and select circles that revolve nearest the hub of learning and intelligence. In fact, Boston might learn a little conversational style if they would hold out inducements to some Arkansaw traveler to come that way and teach them the correct use of their native tongue.

CABINET MAKING.

Some of our respectable contemporaries, principally those published in New York, amuse themselves and their readers by giving to the public, day by day, a complete and original cabinet for President Garfield to appoint. With the exception of the name of James G. Blaine, of Maine, the unanimity of their purpose to put new men each succeeding day before the people as certain to be appointed to this or that cabinet position, is marvellously apparent. But then New York dailies, when they have no news, must fill up with something that will take its place, and cabinet making is about the easiest and most convenient business they can undertake. When that gives out, as in the course of a few days it must, they will be permitted to attend to the politics of Pennsylvania and its metropolis until they have things here arranged to their satisfaction.

The choice of the Republicans for United States Senator in Pennsylvania does not suit Col. McClure. The cause is not far to seek. The new Senator is described as "a tall and handsome man," and it is said that he will be the "handsomest man in the Senate." Col. McClure, himself, has always carried off the palm for "handsomeness" and "tallness," and he now fears that he will have to take a back seat. He need not grieve. Mr. Mitchell may be the handsomest man in the Senate, but even if he should retire and become the manager of an independent journal with steady leanings towards the Democracy, Col. McClure would still remain "a tall and handsome man" and the "handsomest man" of the editorial fraternity, as well as the most skillful in supporting both sides of a question.

Senator Carpenter's death is hourly expected. His condition is reported by his physicians as hopeless.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding Bill has passed the Senate, with the rate of interest fixed at 8 per cent., and it is now before the House of Representatives, where it will in all probability be passed in the same shape as it comes from the Senate. In view of the possibility that the bill may become a law several of the National banks have taken preliminary steps to retire their circulation since the passage of the bill by the Senate.

There are diverse opinions expressed as to the wisdom of the bill, but the general sentiment appears to be strongly opposed to its adoption, and the best opinion is decidedly against the belief that the bill in its present shape will be a successful measure. The bonds which are now held by the banks as a basis to secure circulation bear five and six per cent. interest, and it seems a little unfair to compel them to surrender these and accept those bearing but 8 per cent., while at the same time they pay a special tax on their circulation. The effect will be, if the rate of interest on the proposed bonds is placed as low as now proposed, to drive the banks into the necessity of calling in the National Bank notes and thus produce a stringency in the money market that would be disastrous to the whole country.

Many of the supporters of the bill are enemies to the National banks, and in their desire to strike a blow at these institutions do not hesitate to inflict injury upon the industrial and commercial world.

WHAT GALUSHA A. GROW SAYS AND THINKS.

Galusha A. Grow was in New York yesterday. In reply to a question put by a Tribune reporter as to what he thought of the choice of John I. Mitchell as Senator he said:

"The choice of Congressman Mitchell is a good one. He is an Independent Republican of well-known ability, a hard-money man who, during his several years of public life, has held the respect of that portion of the public in Pennsylvania with whom he has come in contact. He represents in Congress what was part of the old Wilcox District, which I represented, and his success will be very gratifying to our people. He is a warm personal and political friend, and sound in all his views."

"Is his nomination a victory for either party?"

"No, I cannot say that it is. He has never identified himself with either Cameron or anti-Cameron, holding more to his own independent ideas. I think there is no doubt that he will be a warm supporter of General Garfield and a Senator of whom Pennsylvania will be proud."

"What do you think will be the result of the precedent established by the recent contest?"

"I do not see how it can result other than in good. For a number of years, two or three persons have dictated the nominations for State Conventions and the election of officers by the Legislature, so that the politics of Pennsylvania have taken on somewhat the character of what might be called personal politics; more perhaps than in any other State. The effect of the contest will be, I think, to allow more freedom of action by the people and less of the manipulations of machine politics. I do not see how the organization to be injured by this contest, for it was an attempt to reform the abuses of leadership within party lines."

PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.

John I. Mitchell.

—John I. Mitchell was born in Tioga county, Pa., July 28, 1838, and is in his forty-second year. His parents were from Connecticut, and his father was a prosperous farmer. He worked on a farm until he was eighteen years old, getting only a common school instruction. He then took a two years' course at a seminary at Lewisburg, Union county, where he was a classmate of Charles S. Wolfe, member of the Legislature, and Benjamin L. Hewitt, Speaker of the State Assembly. Mitchell taught school for several years, reading law in the meantime, and in 1862 volunteered for service in the Union army. He received a lieutenant's commission in the 136th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, served two years and rose to the rank of captain. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, of Pittsburgh, now the colleague of Mitchell in the House of Representatives and the late Senatorial candidate of the Independents. In 1864 Mitchell was admitted to the bar of Tioga county. He was elected District Attorney in 1868 and served in that office three years. For one year he edited the *Apitator*, a weekly paper, published at Wellsboro, the county seat of Tioga. In 1871 he was elected to the Legislature. He was twice re-elected and served five years, being Chairman of the General, Judiciary and Ways and Means committees. In 1876 he was nominated for Congress, and elected by a handsome majority. He at once took rank in Congress as a hard worker and a man of unusual ability, though not distinguished for prominence in debate. He was re-elected in 1878, and in 1880 declined a renomination.

Mr. Mitchell is a man of accurate scholarship, extensive reading and fine legal talent. He has been ten years in politics and is poor. It is no secret that his refusal to run again for Congress last fall was due to a desire to build up his law practice. He is six feet in height and of magnificent physique, a pure Saxon type, and will be the handsomest man in the Senate.

There has been a congress of artists in Italy, at which a Heidelberg professor said that experience had convinced him of the importance of examining the organs of hearing of engineers and firemen on locomotives, both before appointing them and every two years or so while in service. The sense of hearing becomes impaired from various causes, and often without the knowledge of the person suffering from it. Defects in this sense are not less dangerous than color blindness, and sometimes more difficult to discover.

CREAMERIES.

The Rise and Progress of Associated Dairies.

A Doylestown correspondent to the Philadelphia Press, writes to that paper concerning creameries, and the manufacture of butter and cheese in Southeastern Pennsylvania. He says: Southeastern Pennsylvania has from time immemorial been a dairy region. Much good butter was made in all the counties adjacent to Philadelphia before the timber was removed from the now celebrated dairy districts of Central New York. Philadelphia butter was known and recognized as the standard of excellence for that article before Elgin or Oskosh were heard of. The so-called Philadelphia print butter is made in all the counties contiguous to the city. The butter made in this territory has always found a ready market in our own great city and in the cities of Baltimore and Washington to the southward of us. These markets satisfied the views of our dairy people, and they made and sold their butter with no thought of what might be made of skimmed milk.

Some of our grandmothers knew how to make cheese, but among the women of the period in this part of the country cheese-making is a lost art. It was never an important product of our local dairies. A little was made for home use, but hardly any to sell, the amount was, at least, quite insignificant. There was, perhaps, not enough made in a county in a whole year to load a single freight car. Our dear grandmothers would have considered themselves scandalized if they had been asked to make skimmed cheese. It would have been difficult to persuade them that it would be fit to eat when made. Butter was worth more in the market than cheese that could be made from milk. Butter was accordingly made, and the cheese, what there was in the skimmed milk, went to the calves, poultry and pigs.

Our local market for butter was equal to the expectations of our dairy people, and was considered good enough. They gave themselves no trouble in seeking out new profits from the milk. But the dairymen of Vermont and Central New York had not an equally good and ready market practically at their door for the butter they made. They could not attend market every week and sell their butter at retail, as we could, but were obliged to consign their goods to commission merchants in Boston or New York and take what they could get in the way of returns. This was unsatisfactory, and the teeming brains of the Yankees were put to work to devise new ways to realize better returns from their labor and their lands. It was apparent that dairying the old-fashioned way was not sufficiently remunerative. Cheese factories were started first in Vermont, and soon afterward in New York. A market was found at home which absorbed the crop for several years. But the output increased rapidly, and a market was sought in Europe, and particularly in England. In time a large demand was created for American cheese, and the shipments for the past six years have been something enormous. This trade was mainly built up by the dairymen of Central New York, whose headquarters are at Utica and Little Falls. They were, of course, assisted by the produce merchants of Boston and New York. Between them they have cultivated a European market for American dairy goods that very few men would have foreseen ten years ago. This grew naturally out of the want of success in grain husbandry in the Middle States, caused by Western competition. The result is a better market for dairy goods and a more profitable one than was open to our farmers twenty-five years ago for grain. Large quantities of both cheese and butter are shipped from our North Atlantic ports every week to our friends on the other side, and at prices that realize the dairymen a good return for their goods.

The creamery, which is an establishment for the manufacturing both butter and cheese from the same milk, is a logical outgrowth of the demand for dairy goods and the inventive genius of the people. The cheese factory preceded our butter factory. Each of these worked the milk either for the cheese or butter, but neither of them both. The creamery is the natural corollary to the butter factory. The large quantities of skimmed milk at the butter factory could not be very profitably utilized until skimmed cheese suggested itself. The market for this kind of cheese was too tempting a thing for the frugal Yankee to neglect. He put his inventive faculties to work that he might take advantage of and utilize this market.

The result is an apparatus which utilizes the milk to the best advantage, and is called a creamery, and may be seen in some of its forms in almost any township in several counties in our corner of the State. We cannot trace the development of the improvements of dairy apparatus in a here, for there was not a creamery established in this State until the latest improvements were introduced into the system. True, one or two minor points for the application of the invention have been patented by Bucks County men, but no new important discovery has been made by our people. In Central New York one can follow the development of the dairy-apparatus system step by step through all their changes from the earliest and rudest forms to the latest and most efficient improvements. Such a study is instructive as well as interesting, because there is scarcely another highly productive industry which is so new and can be so easily traced from its germ to its full development.

The creamery movement was introduced into our county about a year and a half ago at Quakertown, where a creamery was put into operation in August, 1879. It was at first looked upon as an innovation of doubtful value, even if it should succeed. Many predicted its failure and did not believe associated dairying would be successfully introduced here. Innovation, as it was, it proved to be something more, and is now regarded as a revelation. There are at this time twenty-six creameries in operation in

Bucks County, and probably as many in Montgomery County. The writer cannot state what number may be in other counties southeast of the Blue Mountains, but there are a good many of them and nearly as many more in process of construction or immediate contemplation, the projectors awaiting only for suitable weather to begin operations.

The majority of the concerns built or projected are of a capacity of 10,000 pounds a day; that is, they work up that much milk each day if they run to their capacity. About 600 cans are required to furnish that much milk daily all the time. Some of the creameries have a greater capacity and can handle 15,000 pounds of milk daily. The smaller one is the more popular so far, as it costs less money and meets the demands of most neighborhoods. In most districts within easy and convenient reach of a creamery not much more than 600 cows are found. In some neighborhoods there are more cows than in others, and where cows are numerous in a given district the larger creameries are established. The milk is delivered at the creamery every morning, rain or shine, drifts or no drifts, and two or three miles is as far as the producer cares to haul his milk for delivery.

To build and equip a 10,000 pound creamery, with ice-house and all necessary fixtures, costs close to \$6,000. A 15,000 pounds one costs about \$8,000. The smaller one requires three men to run it when running full. The larger one requires an additional hand. Running expenses vary somewhat, owing to ability and skill exercised in the management. The daily expenses attending the operating of a 10,000 pounds establishment is close to \$10, and the larger one costs two to three dollars more per day. These figures include all necessary expense of manufacture in labor, coal, salt, packages, etc. Each creamery requires the work of two skilled workmen—one a buttermaker, the other a cheesemaker. So far all these skilled operatives have been imported from the New York dairy districts. Our native dairymen could manage the butter-making well enough, but they know nothing about cheese making, which the skilled operatives invest with a good deal of mystery and claim that it is a high art. Whether it is so difficult an art as is represented or not, our people will have to learn it from the rudiments upward. Whether there is sufficient inducement in the wages paid to the factory men to make it an object for a capable man to learn the business remains to be seen.

There is more than \$150,000 invested in creameries already in Bucks County, and nearly all of it within a year. When all the creameries needed are built the investment will be not far \$800,000. This seems like an immense sum for one county, but the dairy business is an immense one here and is equally great in Montgomery, Berks, Chester, and nearly as great in several of others.

The Bucks County creameries are making about six hundred and fifty tons of butter and two thousand tons of cheese per annum, or at that rate, as but few of them have been in operation for a whole year. These are estimates, but they will be fully verified by the statistics when they can be had. Some idea of the importance of the dairy industry in Southeastern Pennsylvania may be gathered from this estimate when it is known that the creameries do not handle more than half the milk produced in our county. This county is one of four or five in our part of the State especially devoted to dairying. Berks County has more cows than Bucks, so have Montgomery and Chester, while Delaware and the rural districts of the city have not so many, but there are a great many cows kept within ten or twelve miles of Broad and Market Streets. Much milk produced in the immediate vicinity of the city and along the lines of the railways is consumed in the city without any manufacture, if we except that of adulteration.

Large as the aggregate production of milk within fifty miles of the city is, it will be materially increased if the market for dairy goods keeps as good as it has been for the past few years and is at present. There is a general as well as a local scarcity of dairy cows, and the increase of milk production will be slow, but it will be sure. The creamery has opened up new possibilities to our dairymen. Croakers are predicting the collapse of the dairy business, but it looks now as if the bottom must fall out of the dairy goods market before the collapse can come. Such a thing is, of course, possible, but the present outlook shows no sign of a glutted dairy goods market.

AN HEIRESS DIED IN POVERTY AND FILL.

The Philadelphia Press, has this intelligence from Quakertown: Philip Kramer and wife, an aged German couple, have been living for some time in a small, miserable hovel, in filth and poverty, in a place called "The Rocks," a benighted region some three miles from this place. Neighbors have frequently taken them food and would gladly have done more for them; but owing to the violent temper of the old man, who had beaten his wife with his fists and things with iron rings, they were afraid to go near them or say anything to the authorities about them. The old woman had been suffering with illness for some time, and after lying in her miserable couch of filth and vermin about two weeks, died. In that time, it is said, very little food had been taken by her, and there was very little fire in the stove, and then only when a little cooking was done, owing to the scarcity of fuel. During the cold weather this winter they were nearly frozen and had to go to bed often to keep warm, and were in a starving condition all winter. An inquest was held upon the body at the suggestion of neighbors, who feared foul play, but the jury decided from the evidence that death resulted from natural causes, hastened by neglect and exposure. The case is more distressing because at the very time she was living this miserable existence there was a legacy awaiting her in Germany of nearly \$100,000, which would have been sent long ago, and which

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

John Wanamaker.

DRY GOODS

This is the particular season in which to get and prepare House-keeping Dry Goods—Shootings, Pillow Materials, Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc. It is also the season for Ladies' Underwear. The Grand Depot contains the greatest variety of goods in one establishment in the United States, and all exchanges or refund money for things that do not suit, upon examination at home.

Grand Depot, Philadelphia.

could have relieved so much suffering, but for the obstinacy of the old man in refusing to throw off some interest. The old man had abused and whipped her until she made a will to turn this money over to him. They seemed intelligent and had apparently seen better days. At the time of her death a letter was received, and is now in the hands of the authorities, from notaries in Germany, and it is not known what disposition of the money will be made, as they have no children, and it is feared that the old man may inherit it.

The town of Summit, Pa., is excited over an alleged miracle. About thirty well-known citizens have signed a statement declaring that Miss Ella McQuellian, a disease that paralyzed her whole body, which began to wither away. For eight days she lay in a state of trance, to all appearances dead. The Rev. Father Maloney came to pray for her, and he invoked the help of Jesus and Mary, and returned to the corpse-like body, the withered limbs resumed their former plumpness; and she arose unaided and walked about. The subscribers to the statement are all residents of this town. It is stated that the priest was so terrified at the result of his invocation that he nearly fainted.—E.

It is hardly worth while to express a doubt of the truth of this "alleged miracle." Those who believe in such things how often they are proven to be deceptions. Not so very long ago a miraculous visitation was announced as occurring at Mauch Chunk. The priest there professed credence in the affair, but Archbishop Wood had good sense enough to repudiate the scheme and nothing miraculous has occurred in that neighborhood since, until this excitement at Summit. Very little material is needed in some communities to produce a miracle.

—The *Popular Science Monthly* is one of the ablest, most valuable, and best conducted magazines in the country. Its contents are always timely and interesting. The March number is just received. It is fully up to the high standard set by its conductors. Dr. Felix L. Oswald continues his suggestive articles on "Physical Education," and gives his ideas about the management of children and the proper educational measures of the first eight or ten years of a child's life. His remarks on ventilation are also full of practical information. "The Problem of Municipal Nuisances" is discussed by Dr. R. S. Tracy; "Cerebral Localization; or The New Phrenology," an account of the course of discovery in regard to the functions of the brain, by Henry de Varigny, is a study of a curious subject; Mr. R. S. Calvin describes the natural history of "A Piece of Coal;" Herbert Spencer's fifth article on "The development of Political Institutions" follows next, and treats of "Political Forms and Forces." Other interesting articles are "Lingering Barbarism," by the eminent German scientist, Carl Vogt; "The Legal Position of Married Women," by Mrs. Ann Garlin Spencer; "Rock Weathering as Illustrated in Church Yards," "The State as an Educator," by H. H. Wilson; "The Morals of Luxury," from the French of Emile de Lavely, and "Mind as a Measure of Nature," by Charles T. Haviland. There are also incisive editorials upon current topics and a sketch of the late Professor Benjamin Peirce, of whom the number contains an excellent portrait.

—The Polish manner of addressing a Hebrew keeper is to call him neither by his proper name nor by any name denoting his occupation, but is simply addressed as "Jew." "Come here, Jew," "What is there to eat, Jew?" "Put the horses in the stable, Jew."

—The Directors of the First National Bank of Pittsburg, Penn., has voted to withdraw its circulation, amounted to \$450,000.

MADE NEW AGAIN.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.

I have used your Favorite Prescription, Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pills, for the last three months and find myself (what shall I say)—"made new again." These are the only words that express it. I was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk across the floor without fainting, could keep nothing in the shape of food on my stomach. Myself and friends had given up all hope, my immediate death seemed certain. I can never be too thankful to those who recommended your medicines, for I now live (to the surprise of every body) and am able to do my own work. I desire to make this statement in order that those suffering may not despair until they have given your remedies a trial.

Yours respy Mrs. Wm. D. RYCKMAN.

A Foolish Mistake.

Don't make the mistake of confounding a remedy of acknowledged merit with the numerous quack medicines that are now so common. We speak from experience when we say that Parker's Ginger Tonic is a sterling health restorative, and will do all that is claimed for it. We have used it ourselves with the happiest results for Rheumatism and when worn out by overwork. See adv.—Times.

Dr. Headache cured for 25 cents by Dr. Mettoun's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills.

£18 per month! cheapest rest in Bristol. Large house, large grounds, apply to J. H. Wood.

£17 If you have frost-bitten feet use Buller's Pernicite on Frost Wash. Is a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.

£17 Lot of boys' suspenders 3c, fruit candy 13c, per lb, fine Japan tea siftings 15c, lb, at Woods.

Dr. Headache, all Bilious Disorders, Dyspepsia, and Constipation cured by Dr. Mettoun's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents.

£17 We have sold Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh for the past year; have never had a complaint but have received praises. It gives satisfaction to every one who uses it. Nat. Wolfe & Co., Druggists, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 28, 1880.

£17 Saved a Doctor's Bill—George M. Walter, Messenger of the Adams Express Company, Baltimore, Md., says: "Having used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for the past ten years for my family, I wish to say that I consider it the best Cough Syrup I ever used. It has cured my children of croup several times and saved me many a doctor's bill."

Now that good times are again upon us, before indulging in extravagant show, it is worth remembering that no one can enjoy the pleasant surroundings if in bad health. There are hundreds of miserable people going about to-day with disordered stomach, liver or kidneys or a dry, hacking cough, and one foot in the grave, when a 50 ct. bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would do them more good than all the expensive doctors and quack medicines they have ever tried. It always makes the blood pure and rich, and will build you up and give you good health at little cost. Read of it in another column.

HAS NEVER FAILED

When used according to directions, this medicine will cure all cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Croup, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs.



PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS, BY NERVOUS, BY EVERYBODY.

PAIN KILLER IS A SORE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, DYSPEPSIA, COLIC, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

WE HAVE NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS FROM PARTIES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD WHO HAVE USED PAIN KILLER.

Internally with never-failing success in cases of sickness of almost every kind.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, DYSPEPSIA, COLIC, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

UNQUESTIONEDLY THE BEST PAIN KILLER IN THE WORLD.

PAIN KILLER brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, DYSPEPSIA, COLIC, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

PAIN KILLER is the best remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, DYSPEPSIA, COLIC, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BRISTOL.

A LADY'S SOLILOQUY.

TIME—January and February. PLACE—Home. SUBJECT—As follows: "Now let me think: the Holidays are over, and for these two months I really believe I shall have more time than during any part of the year. In March and April, when the spring comes out, so much time will be taken up then, and I'm sure I don't want to have much on hand when winter weather comes; so I'll just stop what I need for Housekeeping, get things ready, and make them up."

"There are sheets, pillow-cases, and perhaps some other articles for bedding; then I must have a supply of table-cloths, napkins, towels, and—and—oh! a good many things, so I'll send a postal card for a Housekeeper's Price List, and see what I do want. If I go to the city I can have my memorandum made up, and if I don't go I'll order by letter, as I have done before, and get promptly just what I want at the same prices that I would pay if in person."

"Of course something might not be just exactly as I expect it, so I must send my order to a store that will let me exchange, or will pay my money back if I want it. To do this, and have the greatest variety of goods in any one establishment in the United States, to select from, I must address my postal card JOHN WANAMAKER, GRAND DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA."

"There, I cannot forget! This is a good time to make up underwear, too; so I'll add to my postal card—Send me an Underwear Price List, and see if it won't be cheaper to get it already made, and have that tiresome cutting, sewing and trimming!"

CONSUMPTION.

Brought on by a severe cold on the lungs, and attended by a cough, and was cured by Dr. Mettoun's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents.

£17 Lot of boys' suspenders 3c, fruit candy 13c, per lb, fine Japan tea siftings 15c, lb, at Woods.

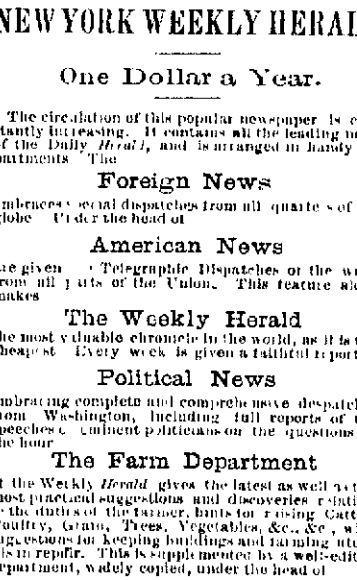
£17 If you have frost-bitten feet use Buller's Pernicite on Frost Wash. Is a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.

£17 Saved a Doctor's Bill—George M. Walter, Messenger of the Adams Express Company, Baltimore, Md., says: "Having used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for the past ten years for my family, I wish to say that I consider it the best Cough Syrup I ever used. It has cured my children of croup several times and saved me many a doctor's bill."

Now that good times are again upon us, before indulging in extravagant show, it is worth remembering that no one can enjoy the pleasant surroundings if in bad health. There are hundreds of miserable people going about to-day with disordered stomach, liver or kidneys or a dry, hacking cough, and one foot in the grave, when a 50 ct. bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would do them more good than all the expensive doctors and quack medicines they have ever tried. It always makes the blood pure and rich, and will build you up and give you good health at little cost. Read of it in another column.

HAS NEVER FAILED

When used according to directions, this medicine will cure all cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Croup, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs.



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IS RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS, BY NERVOUS, BY EVERYBODY.

PAIN KILLER IS A SORE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, DYSPEPSIA, COLIC, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

WE HAVE NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS FROM PARTIES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD WHO HAVE USED PAIN KILLER.

Internally with never-failing success in cases of sickness of almost every kind.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, DYSPEPSIA, COLIC, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

UNQUESTIONEDLY THE BEST PAIN KILLER IN THE WORLD.

PAIN KILLER brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, DYSPEPSIA, COLIC, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.







